

October 25"

Salt "drift" cusk, \$2.00.
Salt pollock, \$1.50.
Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.25 for large, \$3.50 for medium and \$2.00 for snappers.
Large salt "drift" Georges codfish, \$4.25 medium do., \$3.25.
Bank halibut, 15 cts. per lb. for white and 12 cts. per lb. for gray.
Flitched halibut 7 1-2 cts. lb.
Large salt mackerel, \$31 per bbl.
Salt medium mackerel, \$28.00 per bbl.
Salt tinker mackerel, \$16.00 per bbl.
Fresh medium mackerel, 13 1-2 cts. each.
Fresh tinker mackerel, 8 cts. each.
Large fresh mackerel, 20 cts. each.
Round pollock, 95 cts. per cwt.
Shore salt herring, \$2.80 per bbl. clear of the barrel.
Eastern "halibut" codfish, \$4.37 1-2 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for small.
Fresh herring \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.
Rimmed medium mackerel, \$30 per bbl.
Rimmed small mackerel, \$16.50 per bbl.
Bay salt mackerel, \$35 per bbl. for large and \$22 per bbl. for mediums.

Boston.

Sch. Mary E. Stone, 500 cod, 500 pollock.
Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, 3000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Marion, 1500 pollock.
Sch. Henrietta G. Martin, 3500 haddock, 500 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Yakima, 20,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 4000 hake.
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 3000 haddock, 500 cod, 3000 hake.
Sch. Louise R. Silva, 7000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
Sch. Maud F. Silva, 4000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. James S. Steele, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Rita A. Viator 3500 haddock, 500 cod, 1500 hake.
Sch. Flirt, 20,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 8000 hake.
Sch. Stranger, 2500 haddock, 1500 hake.
Sch. Robert and Arthur, 20,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 6000 hake.
Sch. Onato, 40,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 15,000 hake.
Sch. Frances Whalen, 19,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 11,000 hake.

October 26"

GOOD MACKEREL HAULS.

Provincetown and Truro Traps Again Do Well.

Lack of Ice Prevent Shipment of All the Catch.

The traps at Cape Cod have made another big mackerel strike. The first of the week the Provincetown traps took about 200 barrels and again on Wednesday and Wednesday night another spurt was on. The traps at Truro sent 60 barrels to Boston and 150 barrels were shipped from Provincetown. These shipments were only part of the catch, the whole of which could not be shipped because of the scarcity of ice at Provincetown. What could not be shipped then were put in the freezer, to be sent along to market today and Saturday.

October 26"

EARLY LOAD EXPECTED.

Much Opposition to Purse Seines at Bay of Islands.

Vessels Now Shipping Men Outside Three Mile Limit.

A letter received in this city from Bay of Islands, N. F., was dated there Sunday and says that the prospects for an early load of herring were excellent at that time. When the letter was written there was double the amount of herring in the holds of American vessels than there was at the same time last year.

Capt. Bonia is waiting for suitable weather to ship men outside the three mile limit. An effort was made to ship them Saturday, but the wind was strong and the sea too rough for such work.

Purse seines have been used on several occasions; enough to demonstrate that cargoes can be obtained by that method. Of course it will be next to impossible to use seines among or near where gill nets are set, but in the open waters of the bay there will be little difficulty experienced in securing herring in this way.

The native fishermen are very bitterly opposed to purse seines and are doing all they can to influence American skippers not to use them. What the result will be remains to be seen.

There seem so be a general opinion among the shippers that some kind of a concession will be made, provided the native fishermen will agree not to fish at night.

Night fishing will lead to more friction than anything else. It is well known that fishermen, whether native or American, who go out after dark for herring, are not particular whose nets supply the herring. Both the Newfoundland cutter Fiona and the British cruiser Brilliant are now here.

Since the letter was written it is understood that some sort of verbal agreement regarding purse seines and night fishing has been settled upon by American and native fishermen.

October 26"

BOND WAS CONSULTED.

Fully Informed of Progress of the Modus Vivendi.

So Says Minister Churchill in the House of Commons.

A London despatch of yesterday says:

"The parliamentary secretary for the colonial office, Winston Spencer Churchill, when questioned in the house of commons today on the subject of the recent Anglo-American agreement in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries, said that the government of Newfoundland had naturally, been consulted before any negotiations were begun, and was fully informed of their progress at each stage.

"The British government, however, he added, was not so fortunate as to obtain the concurrence of Newfoundland in the provisional agreement which the circumstances rendered necessary.

"Pressed for information as to whether it was not usual in matters of this kind to cooperate with colonial governments concerned, Mr. Churchill said that the question ought to be put to the foreign secretary, as an interpretation of imperial treaties was involved."

Halibut Sale.

The fare of sch. "Admiral Dewey" sold to the New England Fish Company at 15 1-2 cents per pound for white and 11 1-2 cents for gray.

RESOLUTIONS FOR ROOT.

Board of Trade Appreciates His Energetic Work.

Thanks Him for His Labors on the Modus Vivendi.

A meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade was held Tuesday forenoon, at the rooms on Main street, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Gloucester Board of Trade be presented to Hon. Elihu Root, secretary of state, for his wise, patriotic, untiring and successful efforts, in arranging for the current year a modus vivendi between Great Britain and United States, by which the rights of the United States citizens in fishing along certain parts of the coast of Newfoundland, under the treaty of 1818 between United States and Great Britain, are safeguarded and defined.

The resolution was forwarded to Secretary Root yesterday afternoon by Mr. Edward K. Burnham, secretary of the Board of Trade.

October 26"

HERRING SCARCE.

Says a Yesterday's Despatch from Bay of Islands.

A despatch received here yesterday from Bay of Islands, N. F., states that herring are now scarce there

FIRST FOR FROZEN HERRING

Three of Orlando Merchant's Crafts Now Fitting

Will First Go Down East for Ice Supply.

The advance guard of the Newfoundland frozen herring fleet has begun to fit. As usual, the first vessels to get ready are three vessels from the firm of Orlando Merchant, which will be fitted with pans for the artificial freezing of cargoes.

The vessels now getting ready are sch. Esperanto, Capt. Thomas Bohlin, sch. Richard Wainwright, Capt. Robert Wharton, and sch. Avalon, Capt. Louis Wharton. These craft will get away next week, going first to Rockport, Me., where they will take on over 300 tons of ice and then proceed to Bay of Islands, N. F.

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INTERESTING ARTICLE.

From Boston Advertiser's Special Washington Correspondent

Comprehensive Review of the Entire Herring Question.

Benson, in his special correspondence to the Boston Advertiser, reviews the Newfoundland matter and the *modus vivendi*. The article, extracts from which appear below, evidently comes from some one in close touch with the state department, for the points and facts brought out indicate a familiarity with the subject which is far from being general.

The article says:

"After waiting in usual and proper diplomatic course for London to give out the terms of the agreement under which citizens of the United States are to fish for herring in Newfoundland waters this winter, which was done on Oct. 10, the state department has now published a leaflet containing the language of the *modus vivendi*, and the correspondence relating thereto has become a part of the archives of the state department.

"The total volume of the correspondence relating to the Newfoundland fisheries must be considerable and while the latest addition may not contribute materially in bulk, there is very little of the rest that is more important, since it may fairly be assumed that if the current *'modus'* works well, it will be the basis for similar agreements annually until it becomes possible to make a treaty.

"The agreement is also significant as being characteristic of a diplomacy that secures results. It is much easier and safer for the individual diplomatist to let things drift, to allow such a situation as that of the Newfoundland fisheries to go through the course of claims and counter-claims until such times as the aggravation enforces definite action of some sort.

"To effect a successful *modus vivendi* requires not only diplomatic skill, but an accurate knowledge of the technical knowledge involved, because mistakes which might be buried in the bosom of the treaty are dormant only in a temporary agreement and come forth to trouble when the final treaty is to be made.

Sec. Root's personal study of the fisheries situation and the close touch into which he has been placed with American fishery interests, largely through the efforts of Rep. Gardner, appear very plainly in the terms of the agreement, while it has been the evident purpose of the state department not to allow the Newfoundland situation to continue to be a source of friction, even though a final settlement of the disputed questions seems remote.

"While, as has been hinted, the continuance of the incidents which marked the fishing season of 1905, probably to be aggravated by the repressive laws enacted by Newfoundland in 1906 might have a diplomatic value in hastening the time of a final determination of the matter, the incident injury to American interest would have been considerable, and the far better way of endeavoring to lay out a ground of agreement on current conditions was chosen.

"One proposition in the matter was clear, namely, that the fishermen of the United States had the right to go into the waters of Newfoundland and take herring. Conceded on both sides, the Newfoundlanders had added the proviso that such taking should only be carried on in accordance with the laws Newfoundland might make.

"Upon the failure of the Hay-Bond treaty which would have had the effect of admitting fish caught by Newfoundlanders free into the United States and which would have

effectually terminated any reason for citizens of the United States going into Newfoundland waters to fish for herring, laws were passed by Newfoundland which, if enforced, would have practically the same result as the ratification of the treaty.

"By forbidding the use of purse seines within the Newfoundland waters fishing vessels of the United States would be driven to ship Newfoundlanders to operate gill nets and other devices, and by forbidding the United States vessels to ship Newfoundlanders, the circle of prohibition was completed.

"However, much this ingenious scheme commended itself to the government of Newfoundland, its weakness, as being a contradiction of treaty provision, was palpable when submitted to diplomatic tests in London. It may be assumed also that London could not see the basic complaint in quite the same light as Newfoundland, or be disposed to go as far in retaliatory measures.

"But whatever the determining influences may have been, the agreement stands as a substantial settlement of the difficulty for the present season at least, in which the most obnoxious of the retaliatory provisions of the Newfoundland enactments of 1905 and 1906 are completely negative.

"These concessions, which are concessions very much worth having even if they are concessions of rights, as the Americans claim, and not concessions of favors, as may be claimed by the other side, together with the French concessions to fish within the three mile limit at the Island of Miquelon, constitute a present from the state department to the New England fishing interests of a considerable value.

"The conditions attached are only such as should be observed for the self-interests of the fishermen themselves, but it is conceivable that the United States government would not allow itself to be placed in a difficult and embarrassing position by the acts of persons who cannot see where their real interests lie.

"The tug *Potomac*, which has been in Newfoundland waters for some time with A. B. Alexander of the department of commerce and labor on board, is on a peaceful mission, of advice, information and admonition, but it is not likely to be ignorant of how to proceed should any American fishing vessel take steps calculated to revive the friction which has been the subject of solicitude and care on the part of the department of state."

October 26

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Schr Admiral Dewey, Quero Bank, 5000 lbs. salt cod, 20,000 lbs. halibut.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Splitting prices of fresh fish; Large Eastern cod, \$1.75; medium do., \$1.25; large Western cod, \$2.62 1-2; medium do., \$1.37 1-2; haddock, \$1.00; cusk, \$1.75; hake, \$1.30; pollock, 95 cts.

Salt handline Georges codfish, \$5.00 per cwt. for large, \$3.50 for medium.

Salt Trawl Georges codfish, \$5.00 for large, \$3.50 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.50.

Salt haddock, \$1.75.

Salt cusk, \$2.25.

Salt "drift" cusk, \$2.00.

Salt pollock, \$1.50.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.25 for large, \$3.50 for medium and \$2.00 for snappers.

Large salt "drift" Georges codfish, \$4.25 medium do., \$3.25.

Flitched halibut 7 1-2 cts. lb.

Large salt mackerel, \$31 per bbl.

Salt medium mackerel, \$28.00 per bbl.

Salt tinker mackerel, \$16.00 per bbl.

Fresh medium mackerel, 13 1-2 cts. each.
Fresh tinker mackerel, 8 cts. each.
Large fresh mackerel, 20 cts. each.
Round pollock, 95 cts. per cwt.
Shore salt herring, \$2.80 per bbl. clear of the barrel.

Eastern "halibut" codfish, \$4.37 1-2 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for small.

Fresh herring \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.

Rimmed medium mackerel, \$30 per bbl.

Rimmed small mackerel, \$16.50 per bbl.

Bay salt mackerel, \$35 per bbl. for large and \$22 per bbl. for mediums.

Bank halibut, 15 1-2 cts. per lb. for white and 11 1-2 cts. per lb. for gray.

Boston.

Sch. James and Esther, 13,000 cod, 2000 pollock.

Sch. Matchless, 8000 haddock, 8000 cod, 15,000 hake.

Sch. Slade Gorton, 5000 haddock, 3000 cod, 8000 hake.

Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., 6000 cod, 2000 pollock.

Sch. Nettie Franklin, 10,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 6000 hake.

Sch. Motor, 7500 pollock.

Sch. Buena, 4000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Catherine and Ellen, 25,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. John M. Keen, 5700 cod, 500 pollock.

Sch. Appomattox, 13,000 cod, 1000 pollock.

Sch. Terra Nova, 17,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Selma, 1000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 2000 haddock, 5000 hake.

Haddock, \$4 per cwt.; large cod, \$5; market cod, \$2.25 to \$3; hake, \$1.50 to \$2.50; pollock, \$1.75.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Capt. Charles Doucette is fitting sch. Talisman for a Newfoundland salt herring trip.

Sch. J. J. Flaherty was at Louisburg, C. B., Tuesday with 140,000 pounds of salt cod.

Sch. Ralph F. Hodgdon was at Louisburg, C. B., Tuesday for supplies.

Schs. Blanche, Bohemia and W. E. Morrissey were at Canso, N. S., on Tuesday.

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October 27

BANKERS AT NORTH SYDNEY.

Big Supply of Bait Shipped There from Port Hawkesbury.

A despatch from North Sydney says that bait was reported plentiful at Port Hawkesbury on Monday. Last week Capt. Alexander McEachern of sch. Maggie and May of this port left by train from North Sydney to look over the situation and shipped a large quantity of squid by rail to that place, where it was disposed of to the many American fishing vessels in port.

Sch. Helen F. Whitten, Capt. William E. Morrissey, which arrived from the Banks, well fished, got her supply of the precious article, and after taking ice and supplies returned to complete her trip. Sch. Alice R. Lawson, Capt. W. Forbes, also arrived in port from the Banks with 200,000 pounds. She took bait, ice and supplies and sailed for the fishing grounds.

Bank Cod Sale.

The fare of sch. Colonial sold to Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. at \$4.25 per hundred weight for large and \$3.37 1-2 for medium.